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#### MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1850, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

2 ..... 80,210 18 ..... 84,100 8.....80,820 19.......86,090 4..... 80,080 20 Sunday .. 84,120 B...... 82,355 21.... 83,060 6 Sunday .. 84,200 | 22 .... 83,450 8..... 79,240 24..... 82,570 9...... 86,560 25..... 82,840 10.... 85,970 26..... 84,970 11..... 84,460 27 Sunday .. 83,890 12..........90,280 28.......82,820 13 Sunday .. 84,770 29 .... ..... 82,090 14.... 84,710 30..... 82,810 15..... 84,640 31.... 82,130 16 ..... 84,460 Total for the month ..... 2,584,635

Less all copies spoiled in print-ing, left over or fled..... Net number distributed .... 2,531,492 Average daily distribution .... 81,661 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was W. B. CARR.

Bworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1900.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1901.

#### FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The recent proclamation of Governor Stephens calling the attention of Missourians to the famine in India and to the need for the co-operation of Missouri in the work of mitigating its ravages should meet with a generous response.

It is hard for Americans, in the midst of the plenty that fertile fields and good climatic conditions bring, to appreciate the want in India. The area affected by the drought is 350,000 square miles, and the population that suffers numbers 30,-000,000. Many of the States are cofrom New York loaded by the Famine Relief Association.

Governor Stephens's proclamation names George A. Baker of the Continental National Bank of St. Louis as treas urer of the famine fund, and William J. Pyle of St. Louis as secretary of the Missouri Commission for Indian Famine Relief.

An exceptional opportunity is supplied Americans for a resultful exercise of their charitable instincts, and they should embrace it.

# POSSE NOT NEEDED.

Action in the right direction has been taken by the Police Board in ordering Sheriff Pohlman to reduce his force of deputies to 500 men, placing the remainder on parole, with the understanding that 1,000 deputies shall be ready for service on the Fourth of July

As The Republic has already pointed out, the police and detective force is now fully able, and more especially fitted, to perform the duties necessary to the maintenance of law and order in St. Louis. The dynamiting of street cars and the isolated attempts at intimidation or mob violence which now alone disturb the public peace are cases that require distinctive police service in the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties. The time for keeping a large body of citizens under arms is past.

It is more than likely that the entire posse could have been released from duty without incurring the danger of a return of the conditions which warranted the organization of the posse. It is always well to disband a force of this nature at the earliest moment compatible with the public safety. The Police Board has at least begun work in this direction. It is to be hoped the board will soon see fit to release the entire force.

# WILL ROOSEVELT SPEAK?

If Roosevelt follows out the plan which the Republican bosses have outlined for him of making a speech at Kansas City on July 3, he will prove that he is under the control of the bosses to a greater extent than even his enemies supposed.

July 3 is the eve of the opening of the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. That city will be crowded with Democratic bosts preparing for the opening of the big convention on the pext day. For the vice presidential nomince of the opposite party to invade this territory at such a time to make a public address on political topics in the hope of securing votes for his ticket would be an unparalleled breach of decorum. It would be a violation of the amenities such as no man can commit without sacrificing the esteem of right-

thinking men. The inborn good taste and breeding for which even Roosevelt's enemies have given him credit will doubtless show him these truths. If he disregards these promptings in obedience to the Republican bosses, he will show his complete subservience to the influences which rule his party. In that case large numhers of Americans will vote against the

unctuous pleasure, where otherwise they would have voted against it to accomplish their bounden duty of saving the country from four more years of imperialism, trusts, and subservience to Great Britain.

OWNED BY THE MACHINE. It is ominously significant that the popular recognition of the machine's inflexible domination of the Republican National Convention has caused a public reception of the work of that body so lacking in enthusiasm as to stir apprehensions of the worst results to Repub-

licanism in November. The people of the United States have been more or less appalled by the manifestation of the tremendous power wielded by Mark Hanna as the representative of the trusts and the manipulator of Mr. McKinley's political fortunes. For the first time in American political history they have seen a convention owned absolutely by a President of the United States and his personal manager. There was no suggestion of consideration of the people's wishes in the acts of the Philadelphia convention. It was the will of Harna that alone prevailed. There was no manifestation of great leadership or of moral or intellectual force in the party's recorded convention deeds. The fat Hanna was master of the situation, and the delegates were but as puppets under his hand

Now that the Republican National Convention of 1900 is a thing of the past, and with its platform and candldates before the people, the unctuous confidence with which Mark Hanna looks forward to success at the polls is as characteristic of the man as was his iron dictatorship in the convention hall. He is not worrying about the lack of popular enthusiasm for the Republican ticket. He believes that a lavish use of money in the campaign will create "enthusiasm" all right enough when the voting time comes. He is not alarmed by the growing public resentment of the machine methods employed in Philadelphia. It is his political creed that a strong machine, backed by plenty of money, can defeat the foolish people any old time. He is reaching out now for that \$30,000,000 slush fund raised by the trusts for Republican campaign use.

Never before has there been so sordid spirit in a national campaign as is now in evidence under Mark Hanna's leadership of the Republican party. Never before has commercialized politics prevailed so completely or under so bold an uplifting of the dollar mark as party. It remains to be seen if the American people will rally under this degrading standard at the polls in November. The issue is between pelf and principle-the machine and the trusts against a free and just and independent

## SOME FACTS OF RECORD.

Do the people of St. Louis know bere is a faithful old guard in both iouses of its Municipal Legislature, which is always to the front, solid and unbroken, whenever legislation affecting | degree. the street railways is up? Perhaps they do not, and a scrap or two of history dug out of the journals of the two houses may have some interest.

This old guard cast all the votes the ordinance for the repeal of the St. Louis is a reasonable certainty that it means Transit Company's franchises received the continuance of the knilling and tomain the Council last week and ten of hawking that have always added so the sixteen votes by which the same much to the picturesqueness of Repuboperating in sending cargoes of corn and ordinance was passed in the House. It Hean life in Missouri. Whether Kerens wheat. May 10 last a vessel of 5,000 is an interesting fact that they have shall overthrow Hitchcock or Hitchcock tons burden, the largest tonnage ever been of one mind in regard to all street Kerens, this seems to be the one asand records may be more widely known The Republic presents the roster. In the Democracy to await with the most cheer-Council this old guard consists of Carroll, Gast, Gaus, Kratz and Thuner; in the House the honors are shared by Bersch, Decker, Gutke, Hartmann, Helms, Lehmann, Madera, Murrell and Robertson.

> All of these voted to revoke the franchises of the St. Louis Transit Company, and all of them voted to create the same franchises with every obnoxious feature they contain. They gave us the Central Traction bill in April, 1898, they followed that gift with the Lindell Railway ordinance in October of the same year, and completed that part of their public service by passing the St. Louis Transit ordinance in February and March, 1898. There was little wabbling on any of the many votes. Carroll was against the Lindell ordinance on final passage, and Hartmann was absent when the Transit Company's bill passed the House, but there were no other breaks in the uniformly con-

> sistent voting of the old guard. Doubtless these public-spirited and patriotic legislators would have us believe they want to revoke the existing franchises in order that they may give us a street car system that will better serve the interests of the people to whom they are so unselfishly devoted. But we are bound to believe they would use the opportunities of the future as they used those of the past. In the light of the record we are compelled to doubt their intelligence and to question their good

# USING ROOSEVELT.

The promptness with which a programme for the work of Roosevelt in the campaign has begun to shape itself shows that the Republican managers appreciate fully his popularity and personal magnetism, and that they propose to use him to the limit of his capacity. The Republican party managers will

find, however, that Roosevelt soliciting votes for McKinley, and Roosevelt soliciting votes for Roosevelt, are different persons, with different influences on the people. The people whom Roosevelt will address will appreciate fully that Roosevelt was the logical nominee of his party for President, and that the only nfluence which kept him from that nom ination was the same obnoxious influence which saddled the trusts upon the country-Mark Hanna. His audiences will appreciate fully that all Roosevelt can gain from the success of the ticket of which he forms the tall is a grave

yard place. He will have a salary of \$8,000 a year, with expenses far exceeding the salary. and the sorry duty of sitting dead as presiding officer of the Senate. Without a vote except when there is an equa division, which happens scarcely once during a term, and without a voice in its deliberations. The Vice President does not even appoint the Senate committees as the Speaker of the House

appoints those of the House. Roosevelt appreciated this situation ticket of which he forms the tall with when he refused repeatedly and per-

emptorily to accept the nomination which was finally forced upon him. The friends of Roosevelt, and they are undoubtedly many, will decline to condemn their favorite to such a fate, and thus Roosevelt's speeches will make votes against the ticket rather than for it.

# A CAMPAIGN MOVE.

The amnesty proclamation issued by General MacArthur at Manila and the peace meeting held in Manila by insurgents bear on their face suspicious indication that they are emergency measures designed to influence the progress PLAN TO DAZZLE THE WEST. of the campaign in the United States. The time at which these events occurred, together with the participation of the United States in the peace meeting to Party Managers Cynically Argue the extent of releasing political prison ers from jail to allow them to take part lends color to the suspicion. An intention to take the Philippine issue out of the campaign seems to underlie such action. The annesty proclamation grants a period of ninety days during which the insurgents can surrender. This would carry the time up to September 22 and would keep the Filipinos quiet during the greater part of the campaign.

If this is the object of the proclamation it will fail of its purpose as completely as the effort to take the trusts out of the campaign by means of a constitutional amendment failed. The people of the United States appear to be firmly convinced that had measures like those now being used been adopted in February, 1899, there would have been no in surrection. The loss of life, the oppression of the Filipinos, the devastation and neglect of that country were the result of a refusal of the United States authorities to treat with the Filipinos as though they had rights and interests in the premises.

Had the Filipinos been considered at that time as they are being considered now the stain of waging war on a small nation for refusing to acknowledge American sovereignty would not now be on the United States. No action taken at the eleventh hour can counteract mistakes like these.

## ALWAYS THE SAME.

With National Committeeman Kerens of Missouri now reported to be on the warpath in quest of the official scalp of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock of Missouri, the Republican national administration will be puzzled anew by the vexations difficulties attendant upon the handling of the Missouri "outfit." It must, indeed, irritate the powers in the standard of an American political Washington to find that there is, apparently, no effective means of satisfy ing the party in this State. If Missouri Republicans are not appointed to office a howl of rage and envenomed chagrin rises to the very heavens. If such appointments are made, it is but the signal for factional and revengeful warfare upon the lucky ones, which places the party in an equally regretful plight. It must strike the President that the management of party affairs in Missouri is a case of being "dammed if you do and damned if you don't" to a superlative

Just what is likely to be the outcome of the new feud in the ranks of Missouri Republicanism it is not easy to foresee. Judging the situation by the consistent developments of the past, however, there meantime it is in order for Missouri ful expectancy the outcome of a fight | Rough Riders? Of course, the War Departwhich cannot fail to mean additional Democratic advantage.

It isn't likely that the people will enhuse over the insincere and inexpressive Philadelphia platform when even Congressman Grosvenor, Mr. McKinley's mouthpiece, sneers at its "mild sort of driveling way" of expressing party convictions.

El Paso's contemplated "Montezuma Palace" at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903 contains possibilities of gorgeousness that should stimulate its citizens to score a record-breaking success in the ecomplished fact.

It is eminently characteristic of the Missouri "outfit" that it returns from the Philadelphia convention with a brand-new feud on its hands and an extra scalp-hunt under full headway.

Some day-"we know not when, nor where"-Mayor Ziegenhein will bob up into view again and St. Louis's great Charley Ross mystery will cease to exite the public wonder.

Maybe Mark Hanna will yet dispose of the Havana postal scandal by compromising with the looters on the basis of a rake-off for the Republican campaign fund

No one should doubt the faithful serv ice of a Missouri conscience now that a Monroe County man has been driven by it to pay a board bill thirty years

Great Britain seems to have a mouthful in South Africa which will present it from biting off a chunk of its usual size in China.

Well, after all, things might be a lot worse than they are. The first watermelons of the senson have just reached St. Louis. When Rough Rider Roosevelt comes to

St. Louis his rough riding abilities may be put to the test by existing strike conditions. St. Louis could well afford to dispense

City Hospital. Hanna won't mind how much folks cheer for Roosevelt just so they vote for McKinley.

with a Union Market in order to gain a

Just Being Happy.

Just being happy is a fine thing to do; Looking on the bright side Rather than the blue; Sad or sunny musing
Is largely in the choosing.
And just being happy
Is brave work and true.

Just being happy
Helps other souls along;
Their burden may be heavy
And they not strong.
And your own sky will lighten
If other skies you brighten
By just being happy
With a heart full of song!
RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

ROOSEVELT'S PLAY TO THE GALLERIES.

Easterners Know Him as a Shallow Man, but Incessant Advertiser.

That His Bluffs Will Go There -1) emocratic Candidate for Vice President.

The Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, June 22.-It is the opinion of all the Republicans with whom I have alked, either at Philadelphia or in Washington. that the ticket nominated yesterday is a very strong one. With Roosevelt in the second place the ticket is generally proonneed a "vote-getter." I find that many Democrats at the capital admit that the Democrats will be called upon to use disretion and sugacity at Kansas City to making a ticket with which to beat the Ohioan and the New Yorker.

In Washington Reosevelt never had, and has not now, a resultation for great ability or great neblevements, Perhaps it could be too strong an expression to say that many who know him well, Republicans as well as Democrats, have considered him something of a faker. But certainly h who cannot perform simple duties or re frain from stealing something in office without making much ado about his virtue and exploiting himself in the papers by methods in which he always has been an

The Rough Rider fiction is an illustration This regiment never had a horse in Cuba, excepting those of Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. Yet Roosevelt has managed to impress himself upon nine tenths of the people as a dashing, lorintswinging, broncho-busting cavalryman, riding down a host of Spaniards with his regiment of cowboy troopers. Nobody but Roosevelt could have thrived to such an extent on the fiction of his rough-riding, ter ror-inspiring horsemen, who hadn't a single horse, mule, barro or donkey in the command, excepting those of the officers, and even they got sick from the climate and couldn't be used.

Roosevelt a Trouble Maker. There was a thoroughly good understand-ag of Roosevelt in the War Department, and when he asked in a private letter to the Secretary of War to have his mer noved, in preference to other troops, sayng that they were better than the volunpromptly wrote him that his men were very good, but not a whit better than any other volunteers.

But even that rebuke of his presumption served to elevate Roosevelt. It was an ex-emple of his luck. The reprimand came from Alger, who at that time was at the height of his unpopularity. To be rebuked by Alger was a godsend to Hoosevelt, and it did him a world of good with the un-thinking. It mattered not that every re-sponsible officer of the army pronounced the reprimand well deserved.

It is Rooseveit's nature to be insubordi-nate. Secretary Long had endless trouble with him when he held the office of As-sistant Secretary of the Navy. Roosevelt was in the papers daily, telling what "Me and the navy" were doing and going to do. As a matter of fact, Secretary Long com-plained to the President of the effusiveness of his assistant and practically freze him out of the Navy Department, This was the main cause of his entering the horseless Rough Riders. When he transferred his genius to the army, the country at once tound that Roosevelt was the whole estab-

commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood. But who was ever permitted to know of Wood's ment knew, and for every service of his men Wood was the man officially recognized Colonnel Wood was promoted first Roose velt's advancement followed in its proper A Skillful Advertiser.

veit's advancement followed in its proper sequence.

A Skillful Advertiser.

In short, from the time Roosevelt appeared in Washington as one of a commission of three to examine and approve the methods by which Government cierks are appointed, he has kept himself before the people. It was an office with duties almost purely perfunctory. Since the establishment of this commission in 1833 there never has been a member of it against whom a well-founded charge has been made that he failed to perform his duties and to see that the law is executed to the best of his ability.

No man excepting Roosevelt could have been heard of as a Civil Service Commissioner; but hardly had he warmed his chair before the papers burned with stories of how he, single-handed and valcrously, stood as a bellwark against the spoilsman. He was the one hope, the great, strong, honest man, in whom all hopes for purity in Government service centered. It was a cold day, indeed, when Roosevelt did not appear in print, as saving the country from the corrupting touch of the officebroker.

In Washington, where men of this kind soon become sized up, Roosevelt did not last long. The papers grew into a cynical frame of mind and some of them lampooned him unmerefully.

When Roosevelt became a member of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York it was the same story. If he disciplined a policeman for beling beastly drums, there was a column story inspired in the city papers, telling what a great and fearless Commissioner he must be.

But Washington is not a voting place. Roosevelt's Washington has not extended to all parts of the country. The best politicians here do not look to see his greatest strength exhibited in New York, but in the West, amongst the young men who must have a hero, and who, failing to find any unproach to it in the Republican organization, have turned to Roosevelt and will not willingly have their local shattered.

In New York, where the swash-buckler, rough-riding spectacle was worked in Roosevelt's campaign for Governor, it wi

Democrat's Logical Course.

Certainly there is a feeling in Washington, not confined to the Republicans, that the tail of the ticket will not be a burden to it. Whether Rooseveli is all hat he purports to be, there is general admission that he will be a vote-getter in many parts of the country where Republicans, because of their silver inclinations, have fused with the Democrats. of their silver inclinations, have fused with
the Democrats.

This is not to say that McKinley and
Roosevelt are looked upon as invincible by
political observers at the capital, but there
certainly is a conviction, expressed in all
quarters here, that to defeat this ticket
with the trust contributions which the head
can levy in the East, and the hooray and
spectacular features the tail will inspire in
the West, it will call for well advised, sagacious work at Kansas City.

Roosevelt's nomination for Vice President
has directed attention of many Democrats
to New York as the best place from which
to select the second man on the Democratic
national ticket.

Congressman David A. DeArmond of the
Sixth Missouri District, who started West
to-day, believes that the exigency of the
situation calls for the selection of a New
Yorker for second place by the Kansas
City convention.

"It seems to me," he said, "that New York State is to be the battleground. The party that secures its electoral vote will have an easter time figuring out a victory than the party that falls to carry it.

"I doubt if Governor Roosevelt's selection for President McKinley's running mate has strengthened the Republican party in New York. Perhaps the hurrah and push campaign which he will carry on may tide his party in the Western States.

"In any event it seems to me that the Democrats, when they meet at Kansas City, should either name a New Yorker for Vice President or select as Mr. Bryan's associate on the ticket a man who is acceptable to the Democracy of New York State.

"With Mr. Bryan as the head of the ticket, and with a platform dictated by the West, the Democrats of that section can afford to put an Eastern man on for second De Armond's Views.

City convention



WILLIAM HUGHES ALLEN Of St. Louis, who received the highest honors of the Class of 1900, St. Louis Law School.

der to get the convention here Philadelphia,

through its Citizens' Committee, guaran-teed the National Committee \$100,000 of this amount. Of this \$75,000 has aiready been paid. The Citizens' Committee raised in all

McKinley's Renomination a Re-

ward-Roosevelt Adds Strength.

Berlin, June 22.-Andrew D. White, the

United States Ambassador here, said to a correspondent of the Associated Press to-

day, referring to the Philadelphia conven-

TAYLOR IS JUBILANT.

Talks Valiantly, but Is Not Going

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.-William S.

Taylor of Kentucky, who is still here, but

expects to return to-night to Indianapolis,

was in high spirits to-day over the result

to Kentucky.

place, one who can insure Democratic suc-cess in the Empire State and the triumph-ant election of the Democratic candidate for President.

President.

"It is a brief time until the Democratic Convention meets, but it is long enough for the party thoroughly to discuss the prime importance of a good Eastern man for Vice President, and thus insure the electoral vote of New York for the standard bearers of the Democracy." Roosevelt's Proposed Raid.

Roosevelt's Proposed Raid.

The Kansas delegation, still wearing the yellow sunflowers, which made the members conspicuous at Philadelphia, reached Washington on the homeward journey.

The members of the delegation called at the White House, and were received by the President. M. A. Low, who declined the nosition of National Committeeman in favor of David R. Mulvane, presented the Jayhawkers to President McKinley.

The returning Kansans are enthusiastic over the proposed Kansas tour of Roosevelt on his way to the Rough Rilders reunion in Okhahoma in July. Among Republican leaders here, however, is a well defined fear that Roosevelt may overdo the thing, and by his hombast hurt more than he will help the ticket.

Chairman Mark Hanna of the National Committee is not any too enthusiastic over the proposed special train tours of Roosevelt, but it is very probable that, as he falled to control the Roosevelt following at Philadelphia, he will also have trouble with the candidate. Roosevelt is determined to tour the country.

Major William Warner returned from the convention to-day, and will very soon resume the duties of his Federal position in Kansas City. Major Warner likes the ticket. He says so himself. But at this distance from home, he makes no predictions about the Republicans carrying Missouri this fail.

### ROOSEVELT NOT TO RESIGN. Odell Says That He Will Keep the Governorship.

New York, June 22 .- B. B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee had his attention directed to-day to the statement of an ardent partisan of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff that Governor Roosevelt would possibly resign, making way for Woodruff in the executive office, with the expected result of the nomination of Mr. Woodruff for Governor, Roosevelt will

Mr. Odell said: "Governor Roosevelt will not resign. He will serve out his term as Governor. Cleveland did so after he was nominated for President. There is no ren-son why Roosevelt should resign."

### REPUBLICAN EXPECTS DEFEAT. General Beatty Says McKinley Ought to Lose.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Cleveland, O., June 22.-General John Beatty of Columbus, the veteran soldier

and Republican leader, says: "The Philadelphia ticket should feated. I must in fairness say that my opinion of Bryan grows more and more favorable. He is beyond doubt sincere, and he is certainly near to the people. On the other hand, McKinley is a rich man's man, not a people's man."

# FORAKER NEXT TIME.

His Chance to Get the Republican Nomination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, June 22.-"I believe that

Senator Foraker has the best chance of any man living to be the Republican presidential nominee four years from now," said Representative Bromwell of Ohio, today. "As the head of the special Committee on the Insular Possessions of the Senate, he has opportunity to make his name greater than it is. If he shapes legislation as to the Philippines and other islands in a way suitable to the country, he will have the advantage of the people's esteem and admiration.

"He is young, able and vigorous, and the fact that he is from Ohio will not stand in the way if the people like his position in the Senate and believe in what he does. The future of these possessions is going to be an important one and will make or ruin many men before another four years. These questions will be absorbing. Senator Poraker is just the man to win popular favor in handling them properly.

"Of course, he has to come back to the Senate to do this, but it looks as if he will succeed in securing re-election without opposition." idential nominee four years from now."

# ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY.

No Demonstration Made-He Is Very Tired.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 22-Governo Roosevelt arrived here from New York at a quarter to 5 this evening, unattended and unheralded. He made a flying leap from the unheralded. He made a flying leap from the train and, grabbing a handful of telegrams from the operator, made a dive into a hack and was driven off rapidly.

The Governor boarded the train at Long Island City and took a rear seat in the last coach, quite unobserved. He was later discovered by Paul Dana, who resides at Nassau, and the two chatted pleasantly until the station was reached. Governor Roosevelt was left almost the only occupant of the car. Pulling his slouch hat over his eyes, he doubled up in his scat and fell quickly into a sound sleep.

He appeared much faugued and showed the great strain under which he has been laboring during the trying days of the convention. Governor Roosevelt said he was going in for a much-needed rest and expects to find it here in his home.

There was no demonstration at the depot upon the Governor's arrival, as the leading Republicans are still in Philadelphia. There is a general feeling among the residents here that he has yielded the greater honor for the lesser, and that in so doing he has sacrificed his personal ambitions for the good of his party.

# STRONG OPPOSITION TO ADAM ORTSEIFEN.

## HEAD OF THE BREWERS' TRUST.

To Name Him Would Offend the Religious Sentiments of the People - Germans Are Against Him.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL, Springfield, 18., June 22. The Democratic State Convention meets in this city next Tuesday, Interest is wholly centered in the probable nominee for Governor. The candidates are General Alfred Orendorff of this

Aurora and Adam Ortseifen of Chicago. The first named two are well known, and nothing can be added to information al-

kee Brewets' Association, which is owned principally by a syndicate of English cap-italists. This morning's papers announce that this trust has increased the price of

that this trust has increased the price of beer \$1 a barrel.

I do not believe the Democrats of Illinois will nominate Mr. Ortseifen for Governor. I recall the convention of 1850, when Cook County came to Springfield solld for William Fitzgetald of Chicago for State Treasurer, and the country at that time refused possilively to have anything to do with him. Edward \$3. Wilson of Giney was nominated and elected Treasurer at that time. The Democracy of the State should again teach Cook County a lesson in politeness. The rural districts of Illinois are intensety religious, and the people would never indorse as candidate for chief executive a man whose business is synonymous in the minds of many with that of a saloonkeeper. Ortseifen's nomination would mean that every close congressional and legislative district in Illinois probably would be carried by the Republicans.

Yates represents the extreme church and prohibition element in his party, and should the Democrats go to the other extreme and select as their standard bearer a man so closely allied with the saloons, thousands of Democrats would not go near the polls. The issue in Illinois would be: The church or the saloon, and the church would win.

I have talked to a number of Germans here, and one of them is in the saloon business. They were unanimous in opposing the suggestion of Ortseifen. They resented the use of his name as a method of "capturing the German vote." predicting it would have the opposite effect.

'In a fight between the saloon and the church for such an office," said one, "the Germans would stand by the church."

I have interviewed many country Democrats, and they are loth to believe the Cook County machine is in earnest. This was the feeling in 1850, when "Biack Bill" Fitzgetald came down with the Cook County machine health in the saloon and the nick of time.

I have letters from a number of prominent Democrats. There will be a conference in this city next Monday to devise ways and means to save the party from such a nomination, and the absolu

trough its Cilizens' Committee \$100.000 of this amount. Of this \$75.000 has aircady been paid. The Citizens' Committee raised in all \$110.000.

The expenses of altering and decorating Convention Hall were \$32.000. The allied Republican clubs spent for general entertainment, including a river excursion to the delegates and the big parade, at least \$5.000. Citizens and storekeepers expended for discorations and illuminations about \$5.000. The actual expenses for the National Committee are estimated by Secretary Dick at \$5.000.

Storekeepers and hotelkeepers interviewed about the matter to-day expressed divergent opinions on the amount of money the convention brought into Philadelphia, and whether the general volume of business was very much increased by the crowds. All the hotel keepers admit that they made money over and above the \$5.000 subscribed by them to the Citizens' Committee fund. They say that they did not charge more than the regular rates, but by crowding four or five persons into a room ordinarily intended for two, and putting cots everywhere, they made money.

The merchants say that the increase of trade due to an influx of 150,000 visitors was counterbolanced by the loss of business from their regular patrons, who kept away from the stores during convention week. A moderate estimate for a convention crowd expenditure is \$5 a day for each person, so that 150,000 at that figure would not \$750,000.

The street railway companies carried 1, \$60,000 passengers a day for the three days, which is 12 per cent more than the normal traffic. No estimate can be obtained from the railroad companies of their share in the general business, but it must have been very large.

On the whole, Philadelphia made money out of the convention—something between \$500.000. very large.
On the whole, Philadelphia made money out of the convention—something between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. AMBASSADOR WHITE'S VIEW.

Cuilom.
I am told that Mr. Ortseifen was a Gold

Governor.

When Mr. Ortseifen arrives in Springfield

# tion: "The nomination of President McKinley was expected by every thinking man abroad and at home. It was a due reward for most eminent services during one of the most difficult periods in our history. Of course, like every other President, and especially like Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland, he has been bitterly attacked for everything he has done, but future historians will undoubtedly rank him among the best Presidents. everything he has done, but future historians will undoubtedly rank him among the best Presidents. "The nomination of Governor Roosevelt was clearly in obedience to a demand by the entire party, and, highly as he is prized as Governor, he is sure to render vast services both during the election and as Vice President. While holding that office he can continue to exercise the most happy influence upon American politics. He certainly ought to accept the nomination. "The platform is what was expected, and, allowing for some minor differences of opinion, as there always are regarding party platforms, it will aid in the certain triumph of the Republican party." GODT'S SLAYER ON TRIAL Prosecution's Witnesses Not Quite

commenced at Clayton. There was a host

was in high spirits to-day over the result of the convention. In an interview he said:

"We shall carry Kentucky by such an overwhelming majority that they will not dare to count us out. You people out East don't understand our position. Kentucky is not lost to McKinley and Roosevelt. If the National Committee will do its full duty and give to the undismayed and struggling Republicans of Kentucky the co-operation and aid they require, the Binegrass State will be found in line for McKinley and Roosevelt next November.

"Roosevelt is very popular in Kentucky because of his manily exposition of sympathy in our behalf. He is an ideal campaigner. On the platform he is always logical and likewise magnetic. His sterling honesty shows itself in every line of his face. I hope he will take the stump and visit our State. He is my candidate for President in 1904."

# FOR HANNA'S SLUSH FUND.

Three Utah Men Contribute Fifty Thousand Dollars Each. Philadelphia, June 22.-Governor Herbert

M. Wells, Thomas Kerns and Charles E. Loose, three of the six delegates from Utah, to-day announced that they have each forwarded checks for \$50,000 to Chairman Hanna, as a contribution to the campaign fund.

Four years ago these three delegates were Bryan men. Wells is a silver Republican and voted for Bryan. Kearns is the owner of a silver mine at Provo. Loose is vice president of a hank. They contributed \$25,000 each to the Bryan campaign.

# ROOSEVELT TO M'KINLEY.

Proud to Be Associated With You on the Ticket." Washington, June 22.-The following is the

text of Governor Roosevelt's message to President McKinley: "New York, June 21.-Honorable William McKinley, Washington, D. C.: I appreciate deeply your congratulations, and am proud to be associated with you on the ticket.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every
Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their
salesrooms, 1808-19-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets,
stoves and other miscellaneous articles are
sold at very nominal figures.

Visitors in Washington.

PHILADELPHIA'S PROFIT.

Convention Netted Probably Over
Half a Million.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL
Philadelphia, June 22.—A conservative estimate of the cost of the National Republican Convention would be \$352,200. In or-

#### Democrats of Illinois Feel That His Nomination Would Be Fatal.

city, Representative Samuel Alschuler of

ready in possession of the people of Central and Southern Blinols. Mr. Ortseifen's claims rest solely on the edict of the Chicago machine. He ne-before was mentioned outside his own day He is a brewer and secretary of the Brew ers' Trust, known as the Chicago-Milwau

beer \$1 a barrel.

I do not believe the Democrats of Illinois

I am told that Mr. Ortseffen was a Gold Democrat four years ago and contributed to that campaign fund. He is said to be very liberal with his money, yet I have it on the authority of one of the Cook County leaders that his contribution to the fall campaign in Chicago two years ago was only "300 worth of beer," which does not entitle him to extraordinary consideration in the State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

and discovers the trend of country senti-ment. I predict he will forbid the use of his name for the office of Governor. In the meantime, the country leaders and voters will likely enter their protests and do it hard.

J. L. PICKERING.

Agreed. The murder case against Harry Andrae for the shooting of Fred Godt at St. Paul, St. Louis County, on February 20, was

commenced at Clayton. There was a host of witnesses on hand and the taking of testimony occupied the entire day and continued until nearly midnight.

The killing of Godt created a sensation at the time, as the men had a wide acquaintance in the western section of the county. Trouble between the pair arose in an argument about the assassination of Goebel in Kentucky. Andrae stood up for Taylor and the Republicans, while Godt was as much blased on the other side. Late one afternion the pair met on the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks about 100 yards east of St. Paul Station. They renewed their arguments, and Godt waxed excited and offered to whip Andrae in fair fight. Andrae said he did not want to fight, and Godt took off his coat to force him. He made a few steps toward his opponent and drew back his fist as if to strike. With that Andrae shot.

The principal witnesses versadar

his fist as if to strike. With that Andrae shot.

The principal witnesses yesterday were John Lowe and Walter Kaes, both boys, resident at St. Paul, and both eyewitnesses of the killing. The testimony of these boys agreed as to Godt's desire to fight, but they differed on the distance the commatants were from each other when the shot was fired. Lowe said the men were some eighteen feet apart, and Kaes asserted that only three feet apart, and Kaes asserted that only three feet separated the men.

The defense had a number of witnesses from New Haven, Franklin County, which was the home of Godt. The drift of their statements was to the effect that Godt vas hot tempered and inclined to quarrel on slight provocation. Arguments were laid over until to-day.

## TO CAPTURE GIANT SLOTHS. Expedition to Patagonia May Find

Prehistoric Animals.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. London, June 22.-The Dally Express will send an expedition to Patagonia to find out whether the mylodon, or giant sloth, still exists in the mountains there. The fact that scientists believe these

The fact that scientists believe these giants of prehistoric times still exist in flesh and blood was brought to light yesterday in a lecture by Professor Ray Lancaster. He said:

"It is quite possible, but I don't want to say more than that. I believe the giant ground sloth still exists in some of the mountainous regions of Patagonia."

Professor Lancaster concluded his interesting lecture by showing a colored representation of a mylodon as the best authorities consider him to have appeared or as, perhaps, he does to-day appear in the lower portion of the Andes.

These sloths attained an enormous length. The skeleton of one of the same family found resently in Wyoming. U. S.A., measured 135 feet. They had powerful hind legs, and a tail of enormous strength, much resembling that of a kangaroo, but of giant proportions. They could stand upright, and it is believed they subsisted mostly on the tender tops of trees.

Descendants of the sloth are still found in Central and South America, but they are comparatively small. The modern sloths seldom if ever stand upright. They cling to the lower side of branches, and when one enters a tree he does not leave it until it has been denuded of all its foliage. The animal is called a aloth because of its slow movements.

The Express expedition will be fitted out so that if at all possible one of the giants will be taken alive. Hesketh Prichard, who is at present commissioner of the Hayti expedition, is to have charge of this scarch for a monster. J. B. Serivenor, B. A., of Oxford, will accompany Prichard. They firmly believe they will find a mylodon but even if they should not, the unexplored region to be traversed will add much to the zoological and geological knowledge of Patagonia.